THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1837.

The *Kent Bugle*, of the 31st December, contains a most able and unanswerable article against the repeal of the duty on wheat. Its facts and arguments carry conviction to the mind of the reader, and show conclusively that its author is at home upon all those subjects connected with the operations of commerce and the interests of agriculture. No one, we think, who may read his article, but must be convinced that, while it would be the destruction of wheat growing in our country to pass the proposed measure, that the interest of consumers would be incalculably injured by it.

We have read with equal delight and edification, the speech of *Achilles D. Johnson*, Esq., delivered before the Central Agricultural Society and Mechanics Institute of Lynchburg, Va., on the 27th October last. Mr. Johnson opens his speech with a very just and philosophical view of the immense advantages to result, not only to the immediate community in which this institution is located, but to the country at large, by a proper, zealous, and well directed, exercise of its energies, and makes a glowing appeal to the better feelings and judgments of the people of Virginia, to sustain it and other kindred institutions: he takes a broad and just view of those means by which the interests of agriculture are to be promoted, and shews with great clearness and force, how intimately connected the prosperity of states and the happiness of communities are with the existence of a healthful condition in the pursuits of husbandry. While pointing out the means, by which this most desirable object is to be effected, he very appropriately enjoins the necessity of educating the youth of the country. "It is," he says, "a dictate of interest, as well as of justice, that our young farmers and mechanics—the future umpires in all political controversy—the conservators of public morals—should be better instructed; that they should be better instructed in so much of science as will enable them successfully to compete with the products of foreign labor at our doors—and so much as with good habits, will qualify them for the duties of jurors, magistrates, legislators, and good citizens." In this sentiment we most cordially agree with him, and hope that the sound practical lessons he has, with such propriety of diction, and grasp of thought, laid down, may sink deep into the minds of his hearers and readers. The remarks which Mr. Johnson makes about the practical operations of farming, are most happy and apposite, and we shall take an early opportunity of making extracts from them; and only regret our inability, from want of space, to give his very lucid and masterly speech entire.

THE FARMING INTERESTS AND THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

We stated in our last number, that the aggregate amount coming to the several states under the operation of the law authorising the distribution of the surplus revenue, would be about forty-six millions of dollars; we find, however, by the subjoined official statement of the apportionment among the several states, that it falls considerably short of that amount. We publish it, because there is no portion of the American people more deeply interested in its subsequent appropriation, than those engaged in the occupations of farmers and planters. Although we were led into the error of which we speak by repeatedly seeing paragraphs in our exchange papers, setting down the gross amount stated by us, it will be obvious to every one that the actual sum coming into the treasuries of the states, respectively, will be sufficient to justify the state legislatures to make liberal appropriations for the promotion of the objects which we recommended to their favorable consideration. After viewing and reviewing the subject, in all its various phases, we have come to the conclusion, that a better disposition of a *part* of this revenue, could not be made, and that like the seed sown of old, it would increase a hundred fold. We recommend that the several states should establish

Pattern Farms,
Agricultural Schools,
General State Agricultural Societies—and
County Societies.

Now surely, the agricultural interests require all these; and we have no hesitation in affirming, that if they were now in existence, they would be so many sources of countless benefits, not only to the peculiar body for whose immediate good they would be intended, but to the whole country at large. America at this moment presents a curious aspect to the world. Hitherto, she has been able from her surplus products to supply the old world with a large portion of their breadstuffs, but owing to the disastrous results of the fly and season the last year, she is now almost dependant on the transatlantic grain growers for her daily bread; thus in a single season have the tables been turned, and with them a large amount of what is termed the balance of trade, has been created against us. Such being the case, does it not behove those whose province it is to superintend and promote the concerns of the national husbandry, to essay a remedy for the existing evils. If it should be asked, would the organization of the agricultural institutions, we speak of, prevent the depredations of the fly, and stay the elements? We answer, if they did neither one nor the other, the happiest effects would result from their existence. While the two first, would tend to enlighten the agricultural community, the two latter would excite a spirit of emulation and generous rivalry, that could not fail to be productive of an immense sum of public and private good.

With well organized *general* and *sectional* societies, acting in harmonious concert with each other, who can form any estimate of the vast flood of information that would be thus collected and brought together. Suppose each member of these societies were required to prepare a paper upon some particular branch of husbandry—or to detail his experiments in the culture of some one of the fruits of the earth; describe his mode of preparing his ground, sowing or planting his seed, his method of culture, and to give a state-

ment of the result of his experiments. Suppose another were required to prepare a paper upon his method of preserving the articles which he might cultivate from the depredations of its natural enemies—that a nother should be required to furnish a statement of his manner of securing his roots from frost—another his experience in the most economical mode of feeding his stock, the manner of preparing their food and quantities given; another the best method of treating the diseases to which domestic animals are subject, the supposed cause of such diseases, preventive means to be used, as well as those of a remedial character—that another should be required to furnish an essay on the economy and management of slaves. In fine, that every one should be required to furnish some contribution to the general fund of information—and when these were thus collected, that they should be published through some common medium in each state, accessible to the whole community. We ask, can any one form even the faintest idea of the immense good which would result? Would not a spirit of inquiry and research go forth over the land, that would conduce to renovate the interests of husbandry in every quarter of our wide spread confederacy? And we would ask further, is there any farmer or planter from the wealthy landholder to the more humble tenant, that could not furnish something to the general stock of intelligence thus to be collected and diffused? Again we ask, is there any that could not find leisure in the recess between the annual meetings of the societies, to prepare the papers in question? Is there any who would not feel pleasure in thus contributing to the general good? We will not stop to answer these questions, because their answers are too obvious to require it. Besides, who can form any idea of the intrinsic benefits which would result to the cause of agriculture, if at the annual meetings of the General Societies, a Cattle Show and Fair were held. Almost every one could furnish something for exhibition, and in all probability would find a good market for a valuable animal that he could not expect, or get at home. These annual fairs would form a kind of neutral ground, whereon old friends would see each other, new friendships be formed, and a spirit of fraternity be engendered that would tend to strengthen the very bonds of the union itself; for of all things, free periodical intercourse between citizens, tends most to excite feelings of affection and regard, and to render those feelings lasting.

We took up our pen to write a heading to the statement which follows, but have found ourselves impelled onward, by the importance of the subject, until we have written an article, and having done so will conclude.

Surplus Revenue—The Secretary of the treasury has transmitted the following table to Congress, by which it appears that the excess of revenue over the expenses of the government amounts to $37,468,859 97, the sum to be deposited with the different states.

Apportionment among the several states of the public money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

States.	No Electoral votes.	Amount to be deposited during the year 1837.
Maine,	10	$1,274,451 02
New Hampshire,	7	892,115 71
Massachusetts,	14	1,784,281 43
Rhode Island,	4	509,780 41
Vermont,	7	892,115 71
Connecticut,	8	1,019.560 81
New York,	42	5,252,694 28
New Jersey,	8	1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania,	30	3,828,353 06
Delaware,	3	382,335 31
Maryland,	10	1,274,451 02
Virginia,	23	2,931,237 34
North Carolina,	15	1,911,676 53
South Carolina,	11	1,401,896 12
Georgia,	11	1,401,896 12
Alabama,	7	892,115 71
Mississippi,	4	509,780 41
Louisiana,	5	637,225 51
Missouri,	4	509,780 41
Kentucky,	15	1,911,676 53
Tennessee,	15	1,911,676 53
Ohio,	21	2,676,347 14
Indiana,	9	1,147,005 92
Illinois,	5	637,225 51
Arkansas,	3	382,335 31
Michigan,	3	382,335 31
		$37,468,859 97

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

The subjoined letter, in answer to one we addressed to our patriotic fellow-citizen, *Rezin D. Shepherd*, Esq., will show that he has imported into this port from England, 5 short-horned heifers, and one bull calf, 6 Ayrshire heifers and a bull, 17 Dishley sheep, and 3 blooded colts—of the latter, two are fillies, and the other a male colt, 7 months old, by Priam. One of the fillies is a large three year old, a dark bay, by *Lottery*, the celebrated horse purchased a few years since by the king of France. The colt by *Priam*, is not large, in consequence of having been taken from his dam too young. He is, however, a promising young animal, and we doubt not will prove himself worthy of the high reputation of his sire. The two fillies are as beautiful specimens of the high-bred racer, as ever our eyes alighted upon. The male colt and one of the fillies are out of a favorite mare, which Mr Shepherd sent to England to breed from, and will, we feel confident, approve themselves valuable acquisitions to our blooded stock.

We called down to see such of Mr. Shepherd's importation that he had not sent away, and were highly pleased with them. Although they bear the evidence of having suffered from the effects of their long passage, and consequent privation, they shew in an eminent degree, their high breeding. Of the blooded colts we have already spoken; and will add, that the *Ayrshire* heifers, four in number, two years old, a bull calf, which one of them gave birth to on the passage, an Ayrshire bull, 15 months old, are all beautiful creatures; the heifers possessing those sure indications of deep milkers, thin heads and necks, clean chops, free from leather, sufficiently deep and flat carcasses, with hips proportionately wide and pointed. The udder of the young mother, all circumstances considered, was as capacious as could have been expected, and we doubt not, should she, as we are sure she will, be taken care of, slopped well, milked thoroughly, and kept to the pail, will sustain the high character of that pride of Scotland—the *Ayrshires*. The bull is a beautiful clean built young animal, and we trust will do much towards improving the stock of the *Old Dominion*, whither he and the heifers are to be sent.

The sheep consist of 16 ewes and rams of the *Dishley* breed, one of the rams having died on the passage. They are, indeed, a fine specimen of the long woolled breed of British native sheep. They have suffered by the privations of a long and boisterous sea voyage; but still look every inch a breed of no mean lineage, and to be worthy of acclimation in our goodly land. Indeed, from their *long fleeces*, well sized forms, round bodies, and short legs, we are certain they must become favorites, as they are so well adapted to withstand the vicissitudes of our climate, and to improve those breeds among us which are *leggy*. A *chart* of 14 different breeds of British sheep, now before us, set them down, No. 3, as to the product of wool; No. 2, as to the average weight of the wethers, per quarter, and No. 1 as to the price of the wool. The weight of the fleece is named at 8 lbs. and that of the quarters at 25lbs.

The short-horns, and two of the Ayrshires having been sent to Mr. Beltzhoover's farm, we did not see them; but shall visit that establishment in a few days with that view.

We notice by Mr. Shepherd's letter, that among the short-horns is a bull, bred by the Reverend

Henry Berry, who, we regret to learn, has closed his earthly career, and now reposes beneath that soil, for which it was his pride and pleasure to labor and to improve while living. Among the number of English gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in the cause of British husbandry—who stood forth as shining lights in the improvement of the Stock of the land—none enjoyed a more enviable reputation than did this late learned and pious prelate. Eloquent in the pulpit, profoundly versed in the sciences, enthusiastic in his agricultural pursuits, he was at once the object of the adoration of his congregation, and an example to his farming brethren. As a breeder of short-horns, he stood second to no man in the British realm. His best eulogy is his works—and while a British heart beats with the fire of patriotism, Henry Berry will have a living monument.

We connot close this paragraph without tendering to Mr. Shepherd, the undissembled, though humble homage of our heart, for his truly patriotic conduct, in thus munificently expending a portion of his ample means, in furthering the interests, advancing the prosperity, and adding to the resources of his country. The *fame* of the *Hero* may be more dazzling—it may attract more renown—but it is achieved at a cost over which humanity drops a tear, and turns away with averted eyes; for its track is marked by human suffering, and stained by human blood, and these sacrifices are often exacted by one who has no nobler motive than the gratification of unhallowed, because selfish ambition—while that which is gained by such deeds as this, being sanctified by all the nobler feelings of the heart, exerted, as they are, for the attainment of a great national benefit, is, in our opinion, infinitely more valuable; for it is the proud triumph of civic virtues gained by high and honorable means, directed to the accomplishment of purposes, which have for their object the promotion of a department of husbandry, essential alike to human sustenance and the national character—and surely if the conqueror of armies deserves to live in story, the patriot citizen, whose beneficence aims at the effectuation of an emprise where no victor's wreath allures him onward—whose chastened ambition seeks only the good of his fellow—will merit that crown, which grateful hearts award to public benefactors.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 14th, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I have been so much engaged that I have not had time to acknowledge the receipt of your note, requesting a list of my stock recently imported.

I only got them landed yesterday, and having been on board of ship more than sixty days, they have suffered more or less on the passage.

The importation consists of 5 short-horned heifers and one bull calf—6 Ayrshire heifers and a bull—17 Dishley sheep—3 colts.

The pedigree of the short-horns are as follows:

Sackburn, flecked, 3 years old, by Remus, dam, bred by Mr. Dunn of Sackburn Hall——Cora, roan, by Catton, dam Corinna, 2 years old—Leda, roan, by Catton, dam Daisy, 2 years old—Eleanor, roan, by a bull of Sir Charles Sorans, dam Lily by young Sovereign, 2 years old—Daisy, red and white, by Gainford, dam Caroline, by young Rockingham, one year old—a bull calf 3 months old, bred by the Rev. Henry Berry, by Warfindall, out of Minikin.

The above were purchased at Mr. Denton's sale, October 17, 1836.

The short-horns and two of the Ayrshires, are out at Mr. Beltzhoover's farm, the residue at my stable, in Frederick-st., where I should be glad to receive you at any time it would suit your convenience to come and see them.

I am truly yours,

R. D. SHEPHERD.

To E. P. Roberts, Esq.

We have observed a paragraph going the rounds in our exchange papers, of a *new* method invented of churning butter. The process consists in warming the *milk* when *new*, and churning the butter from it when thus warmed, instead of putting it by to make cream. The butter is represented as being sweeter and keeping longer than when made in the old method. This plan may be new in Russia, and possess all the advantages detailed; but it was followed several years since at *Orange Farm*, near our city, when that fine estate was under the management of the late Mr. Underwood; and is now extensively followed in Orange, the great butter county of New York.

CHILBLAINS.

☞ We have tried the remedy recommended by Major Noah, for curing chilblains or frosted feet, repeatedly, but without the desired effect.—The remedy consists simply in bathing the feet in warm water, till they become soft, then putting them in cold vinegar for a few moments, and going to bed immediately afterwards. As our feet are old offenders and desperate cases, they require a desperate remedy: it may be for this reason that warm water and vinegar only afforded us a temporary relief. Let others try it.

We recommend the wearing of *loose shoes*, if not as a restorative at least as a preventive of chilblains. Persons of experience have declared this.—*Salem, N. C. Chronicle.*

We have seen very distressing cases of Chilblains cured by simply bathing the affected parts with *weak* solutions of Vitriolic Acid and water: and from experience we can say, that if the stockings be lined with the inner membrane which is found in the leaf fat of pork, the worst case of chilblains may be easily cured. Its *modus operandi* is the same as that of application in cases of burns; by *excluding* the air it acts as a non-conductor, and thus not only arrests the progress of, but cures the disease.

LIME—ITS USES—EFFECTS, AND MODE OF APPLICATION.

Frederick County.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener—

Dear Sir:—You have my thanks for your prompt attention to my request on the subject of economical feeding of stock. I have no doubt that a great saving will be made by following your plan, and I shall immediately put it in practice. I live in a part of Frederick county where the lands are thin, and very little attention has been paid to their improvement. Tobacco is our staple crop, and this is raised on new land, and the system of farming here pursued, is, after the second tobacco crop is taken off, the land is tended in corn and rye, alternately, until it be reduced so low that it will produce nothing, when it is turned out as commons. Since I have taken your paper (seeing in it so much about the improvement of lands) it has occurred to me that we would find it more to our advantage to turn our attention to the improvement of our old lands, and quit the cultivation of tobacco; attend to *root crops*, whereby we will be enabled to keep a much larger stock, raise a larger quantity of manure, and as lime is within our reach at a low price, let liming and other manuring go hand in hand in improving our lands. To do this, I at once burst the fetters that bound us to the way of our fathers, and pursue a path new in my neighborhood, and, sir, will have to trouble you occasionally for advisory aid. If, therefore, it be not troubling you too much, I would request you in your valuable paper to answer a few questions on the subject of liming, and before stating them I will give the reasons that induced me to make this request.

Last July I put on a clover lot of five acres 50 bushels of lime to the acre, I put the lime in heaps of one bushel (unslacked) in each heap; it did not suit me to plough the land before the first of September; when I went to spread the lime, preparatory to ploughing, I found that the rains in August had wet the lime completely through, and it was a kind of mortar or paste. I did not suppose it otherwise injured than that it would be difficult to spread regularly, however, after waiting a few days, and by taking a great deal of pains, we spread it pretty regularly, and turned it under moderately deep, with a middling crop of clover; shortly after this, the August number of the New-York "Cultivator" fell into my hands. My attention was called to some extracts (published in that paper) from M. Puvis' treatise on the use of lime as a manure, as follows: "Whatever may be the method adopted for using lime, it is essential that like all calcareous manures, it should be applied in powder, and not in a state like mortar, and upon the earth when not wet; until the lime is

covered up finally, all rain upon it ought to be avoided, which reduces it to paste or clots, and thus injures its effects greatly, and even more than reasoning can explain." If this be true, the good effects of my first attempt at liming is, and will be greatly injured.

I have a field of 15 acres, which was last season in rye. I wish to improve it and have bought 1000 bushels of lime, and the course I had marked out was this: I had well rotted stable manure enough to manure 5 acres well, I ploughed in October 5 acres, and hauled on it this manure and spread it; during the winter I intended to haul on and spread on this same five acres 50 bushels of lime per acre, the balance (10 acres) I meant to put 50 bushels of lime per acre, and on it to spread the manure I made this winter and spring (of course long unrotted) and plough the lime and coarse manure under pretty deep, (early in the spring) and tend the whole field in corn the ensuing season. Well, sir, in that same "Cultivator" I saw the following: "Lime always destroys to a certain extent the efficacy of animal manures, either by combining with certain of their elements, or by giving to them new arrangements. It should never be applied with animal manures, unless they are too rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia; it is injurious when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the extractive matter insoluble." *Davy*—Now, my dear sir, if Mons. Puvis be right my first effort was injured "even more than reasoning can explain"—and if Davy be right, I shall (in the second effort) lose in a great degree the benefit of my manure by applying lime with it. I did not expect any benefit to the well rotted manure from the lime, but my expectation was, that the manure would act at once, and be the means of giving me more abundant green crops (after the corn) to turn under for the lime to act on; and as to the other or unrotted manure, I have understood from your paper, that it was a good plan to turn it under with the lime. I should therefore be pleased to have answers to the following questions:

1. Do you deem the good and valuable effects of lime materially injured by its becoming wet before it be spread and ploughed in.

2. Will lime applied with rotted manure or dung prevent that manure from acting as well as if no lime was applied with it.

3. Do you deem it a good plan to spread long manure (such as is made in your cow-yard by litter, &c.) during the winter, and lime together, and turn both under, pretty deep, if you wished to reap the greatest benefit from both in making a corn crop the ensuing season—Before answering the last question, I would call your attention to the following remark of M. Puvis—"Lime, whether alone or in compost spread dry upon the soil, ought to be covered by a very shallow first ploughing—in order that the lime in the course of tillage may remain always as much as possible placed in the midst of the vegetable mould."

This is a dreadful long and blundering letter, but you can probably glean from it what I aim at—as by getting answers to the above questions I shall be better satisfied on this subject.

With much respect I am your obt. servt.

WILLIAM H. POOLE.

Replies by the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

With respect to the first question, viz:—

"1. Do you deem the good and valuable effects of lime materially injured by its becoming wet before it be spread and ploughed in," we have to reply, that as the great object of liming is to diffuse the powder as much as possible through the soil, there can be no question, that, to permit it to become wet and assume the consistence of mortar or paste, before being used, is to deprive it, in a measure, of a portion of its power of *immediate* action. The specific virtue of this mineral substance, as we understand it, consists in converting woody and ligneous fibres which may be present in the soil into food for plants, by exciting putrefaction, and consequently decomposition, and thus rendering substances soluble, which were, theretofore, insoluble. It must be, therefore, obvious that the best chance for the lime to perform its office will be found in applying it in as dry and powdery a state as possible, where it is spread on the surface, whether the field on which it may be applied, be a clover ley or old grass-award—and as the specific gravity of all mineral substances necessarily makes them tend to sink into the earth, we incline to the opinion that, to produce prompt effect, so that the succeeding crop shall derive the greatest benefit from the substance turned in, the first ploughing should be a shallow one, in order that the lime may be kept near the surface, and be aided in its chemical operations, as much as possible, by the effects of the atmospheric air.

From the case stated by our correspondent, we apprehend that, by permitting his lime to remain in the field until it became paste, he did, to a certain extent, deprive it of the capacity of performing its greatest extent of *immediate* benefit; but we are not at all prepared to advance the opinion, that he has materially lessened the quantum of its *ultimate* benefits; for we have seen old plastering, when put upon tenacious clays, where there was an absence of calcareous matter, exert the most decided benefits, not only in rendering the soil friable, but in providing food out of the long manure applied to potatoes, that is, in converting the ligneous fibres of that manure into substances which could be taken up by the delicate lacteal and hymphatic vessels of the growing plants. Sir John Sinclair, than whom we want no better authority, upon matters connected with sub jects of husbandry, advances the opinion, that quick lime should not be used to potatoes, as it is so caustic as to blister their skins; we, therefore, upon the occasion we speak of, used old plastering, which, consisting of four parts of sand to one of lime, and being applied broadcast, while the long manure was applied to the potatoes in the drill, had the effect of reducing the tenacious properties of the clay, without exerting any injurious effect upon the root crop. And we will mention the fact, that on digging the potatoes, we could discover but very few pieces of the plastering which had not become separated and mixed with the soil during the processes of ploughing and hoeing, to which the crop had been subjected in the course of cultivation.

But we would remark, that as *economy*, in the use of all renovators of the soil, should always be kept in view, wherever lime is applied, the party using it, should be cautious to observe *that method* which promises the greatest quantum of good, both mediate and immediate: and that the best plan is to plough it in as soon as spread, because by exposure to the weather its beneficial effects are jeoparded. If it be impracticable to spread and plough in when first brought into the field, the next best way of protecting it, is to drop it in small heaps, at proper distances, and give those heaps a *thorough covering* of earth, so as to protect the lime from the effects of rain.

Question 2. "Will lime applied to well rotted manure or dung, prevent that manure from acting as well as if no lime was applied with it?"

We confess we are not prepared to answer this question as we could wish; for we have no *data* accessible to us, which would enable us to speak in terms of positiveness; but in order to arrive at something like a practical result, we must consider it in connection with the context furnished by Mr. Poole's letter.

He says:—

"The course I had marked out was this. I had *well rotted* stable manure enough to manure 5 acres well. I ploughed in October 5 acres, and hauled on it this manure and spread it: during the winter I intended to haul on and spread on this same five acres 50 bushels of lime per acre."

The safe plan we suspect for Mr. P. to have pursued, would have been to have ploughed his *well rotted* manure in when he hauled it out and spread it, as there can be no question that much of its virtue was lost by exposure to the air and rain. It was when so hauled out in a state to become the food of plants without the aid of any chemical agent whatever, and had he turned

it under six or seven inches at that time, his application of *lime* to the *surface*, in the proposed quantity, either by a very shallow ploughing or harrowing, would not, we are sure, have wrought the least injurious effect. We presume that the specific action of lime—its being a stimulant—is not intended to effect a meliorating purpose upon substances already in a soluble state; but to convert insoluble bodies into a condition to be taken up by the roots of plants as food. Had he followed this course, it is not to be presumed that the lime, measurably on the surface, performing its own peculiar functions, would, in the least, have disturbed those of the well-rotted manure some four or five inches lower down in the soil; nor are we prepared to say that if he should *now* even, apply it before turning down his decomposed manure, that it would in the least affect it injuriously, because from its want of concentration, it could not produce those consequences spoken of by Sir Humphrey Davy—on the contrary, we believe it would prove an auxiliary, especially, as from the quantity of Rye stubble to be turned in, there would be full scope for the action of the mineral.

The *third* and last question is:

"Do you deem it a good plan to spread long manure, (such as is made in your cow-yard by litter, &c.) during the winter, and lime together and turn both under pretty deep if you wished to reap the greatest benefit from both in making a corn crop the ensuing season?"

This question is one of broad and comprehensive import, and embraces within the range of its legitimate discussion every thing which relates to the application of lime, its uses, and effects, and necessarily involves among other subjects those contained in the two first questions. We must therefore be indulged in treating the subject at large. And in order to arrive at a proper understanding of those objections which seem to have led to the propounding of the question, we shall necessarily have occasion to refer to those parts of Mr. Poole's letter that seem to have suggested it. We have in the course of our editorial labors advanced the opinion, that where lime was to be applied to a soil whether covered with a clover-ley, a vegetable-ley of some kind, or grass-sward, that it was a safe practice to spread the coarse long manure from the barn yard, and we have never seen any thing in the course of our reading, or experience, to change that opinion. Of what does barn-yard manure consist *in chief*? Of undecomposed corn-stalks, corn cobs, straw, and other hard woody substances. What is the office performed by *lime*? As an active stimulant—as the most active stimulant which can be applied to land,—it excites fermentation and causes prompt and efficient decomposition of all ligneous substances which may come within the range of its operation, and surely if it should, as it doubtless would, convert the coarse substances we have described into a *pabulum* capable of being taken up by the growing plants, benefit of vital magnitude must be conferred upon them. What is the effect of *lime*? Is it a manure of itself? Will it act without the aid of another body? The authorities all unite in saying that it is not a manure of itself, but the *cause* of making other bodies perform that office. Then if it acts thus, it must be compared to a skilful cook, who when the viands are procured, prepares them for those guests who are to consume them; but no matter how good soever the talents of the cook may be, how rare his acquirements, unless he have the suitable *materials* he cannot grace the table with a luxurious dinner; neither can *lime* prepare food for plants, unless the *raw material* be first provided for its action; therefore, where there is neither a vegetable growth of some sort on the ground, a substitute must be provided, and what better substitute would we require than the coarse woody substances which are to be found in every barn-yard, where corn-stalks, corn-cobs, undecomposed weeds and straw are always so rife.

Were we to make our election, we should apply them in the fall of the year, and by a second ploughing in the spring bring the whole near the surface to receive all possible benefit from the influence of the atmospheric air.

The foregoing are our views upon this branch of the subject, and let us now examine the grounds which appear to have suggested the fears of our correspondent.

He quotes from Sir Humphrey Davy, the following sentences, which in the work of that enlightened author, form a part of a paragraph:

"Lime always destroys to a certain extent the efficacy of animal manures, either by combining with certain of their elements or by giving to them new arrangements. It should never be applied with animal manures unless they are too rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia: it is injurious when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the extractive matter insoluble."

To comprehend Sir Humphrey, we must follow him a little further, see his reasons for such an opinion, and examine the grounds upon which he rests it.

He says:—

"I made an experiment on this subject: I mixed a quantity of the brown soluble extract, which was procured from *sheep's dung*, with *five times* its weight of *quick* lime. I then moistened them with water; the mixture heated very much; it was suffered to remain for 14 hours, and was then acted on by 6 or 7 times its bulk of pure water; the water after being passed through a filter, was evaporated to dryness; the solid matter obtained was scarcely colored, and was lime mixed with a little saline matter."

This is the experiment by which Sir Humphrey comes to the conclusions before quoted, which in our opinion are not tenable, so far as the application of them to the practical operations of agriculture are concerned. We find him making an experiment with *one part* of the brown extract of *sheep's dung*, and *five times* its weight of quick lime, and because the affinity between these bodies, in this over graduated proportion of lime, is so great as to cause the brown extract to be inseparably connected with the former, when submitted to his subsequent test, of adding six or seven times its weight of pure water, he concludes that lime should never be applied with animal manures, unless they are too rich: and that it is injurious when mixed with any common dung. We most cheerfully admit, that if *five* times as much *lime* as there are *dung* be mixed together, that the former would destroy the latter; but who ever heard of a *compost* bearing such a disproportionate relation of lime to dung, the former being in such preparations chiefly used as an inciter to putrefaction. And we would ask, when lime is applied to the soil broadcast, in powder, how stands the relative proportions? Why from 25, 50, 75, 80 and 100 bushels of lime, to from 20 to 50 cart or wagon loads of manure to the acre, and then with these two, are mixed up a furrow of from 3 to 9 inches in depth, and will any one pretend to say that so minute a quantity of lime could exert so injurious an influence? We think not, unless he be blinded by the authority of a great name. But we do not believe that Sir Humphrey ever intended his opinion to be taken as applying to the active and enlarged operations of agriculture.—Let us test the matter by figures—100 bushels of lime on an acre of ground, is a fraction more than half a gill to the square foot, there being 43,560 square feet in an acre, and 25,600 gills in 100 bushels. Having taken our present *maximum* quantity of lime to the acre, and shewn its result, when reduced to square feet, let us see what the *minimum* will give us—25 bushels to the acre, will give us to the square foot, a fraction over 2-16ths of a gill of lime to that surface, and

surely no one will venture an opinion so utterly at variance with reason, as that that small quantity of lime spread over a surface of a square foot, with some 50 or 100 times the quantity of animal manure or dung, mixed up with a furrow half its depth of earth, could by any possible power of chemical affinity, render the extractive matter insoluble. Now suppose Sir Humphrey, instead of applying 5 times the quantity of lime to 1 of extractive matter, had put from 50 to 100 of the latter to one of the former. How then would have stood the result of the experiment? Think ye the extractive matter would have been found to be robbed of its solubility? No. Now we know that in the composition of mason's and bricklayer's mortar, that generally a much larger quantity of sand than lime is used, the precise quantity varying according to the strength of the lime; but surely we should not conclude that, because these two substances, with the addition of water, will make a *cement*, that lime should not be used as a renovater of sandy soils. We know full well, that when applied in proper quantities, its effects are most salutary indeed; giving the power of retention to what was purely a filtrating body before, and otherwise meliorating its productive capacity. But suppose we, as did Sir Humphrey Davy, on his extractive matter, put on every square foot of ground five times its quantity of quick lime, and what would be the result? Would we not make the whole surface still more cohesive than the mortar of the bricklayers and masons? And this result would be produced from the very same *cause* that brought about the effect mentioned in Sir Humphrey's experiment. *Excess* produced it *there*, and as like causes produce like effects, so would it in this. Every intelligent man knows that minute portions of the most deadly poisons may be taken into the human stomach, without producing other than good effects—opium, arsenic, and corrosive sublimate, for instance—yet increase these quantities and death is the inevitable consequence—it is the *abuse* and not the *use* of a thing which makes it either injurious or beneficial.

But let us return to the question—whether the plan be a good one, of ploughing in barn-yard manure—such as we have described—with lime?

Sir Humphrey Davy says—

"When lime, whether freshly burnt or slacked is mixed with any moist, fibrous, vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and the vegetable matter, and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water. By this kind of operation, lime renders matter, which was before comparatively inert, nutritive."

Again he says:

"Quick lime, in being applied to land, tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains, into a state of *more* rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants."

And again:

"Quick lime, when it becomes mild, operates in the same manner as chalk, but in the act of becoming mild, it *prepares soluble* out of *insoluble* matter."

Further on he says:—

"In those cases in which *fermentation is useful* to produce nutriment from vegetable substances, lime is always efficacious."

Turning, then, from the dogmas that Sir Humphrey Davy has laid down, —that lime destroys to a certain extent the efficacy of animal manures—and that it is injurious to mix it with common dung—to the question at issue, whether it can be applied with barn-yard manure, we think we have given ample evidence from this learned gentleman's instructive pages, to prove the utility of our recommendation; for every one in the least acquainted with the component parts, which form the great whole of a barn yard's contents, do know, that there is a huge quantum of that "moist, fibrous, vegetable matter" described, by him contained therein, and which, when *dosed* with *lime* on the field, and turned in, must have its comparatively "*inert*" substances converted into "*nutritive*" bodies, so essential to the sustenance of plants, and so "efficacious" in their growth. And it is equally obivous, that the great mass of barn yard manure cannot become nutriment for plants until it undergoes the putrefactive process, as it is impossible that other than liquid or gaseous food can be taken up by plants. These points being settled, it follows as a necessary corollary, that it is "a good plan" to mix lime with all such bodies, in order that the 'hard vegetable matter which they contain' may be brought into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render them proper food for plants.

☞ We are informed that Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr. Co., expect early next spring a large lot of GAMA GRASS ROOTS, which can be had by leaving orders at their agricultural repository and seed store, Light street. Price $2 per hundred roots.

SWELLED THROAT OF HOGS.

A disease commonly called by this name, attacked my hogs a few weeks since, and carried off three fat hogs before my attention was called to it. On examining all my hogs, I found about 20 had the disease. Being then an entire stranger to the disease, I made inquiry among my neighbors, but found they knew but little of it, except that it was fatal to nearly all that took it. Shortly after, I took a fat hog which had died of the disease, and skinned the throat, then cut out all of the swelled part in one large piece, and then cut it up into small pieces, at each cut finding the pores with a slightly colored water, until I cut to a gland, which was filled with a substance which looked like cheese, or white corn meal dough, and about as large as a hulled walnut. I then concluded that, if the throat of the hog was opened to the diseased gland as soon as it was found to have the disease, it might then be saved: and I have since fully proved the fact, by opening about 20 and putting into the incision a mixture of corrosive sublimate and red precipitate. In performing the operation, I lay the hog down, feel for the lump, then cut in lengthwise carefully, until I split the diseased lump, which will be known by its discharging dark blood. I then put in the above mixture, and the hog will be well in a few days. In several cases the hogs were so far gone and their throats swelled so much, that I could not precisely find the lump; I then cut a gash about three inches lengthwise on each side of the throat, as deep as I thought safe, and put in the mixture. As all have got well, or are on the mend, I am induced to believe, that if farmers would open the throats of their hogs as soon as they commence swelling, they might be cured in every instance. I would describe the symptoms, but the disease is so common that I think it unnecessary, only to state that the swelling may be discovered by examination about a week before the hog stops eating, then if not relieved, the hog lasts but a few days longer.

JOEL SCOTT,
Franklin county, Ky., Dec. 15.

We have seen it stated that flour of sulphur administered, periodically, in the messes of hogs was an excellent preventive of this disease, and from its cooling and aperient character, we have no doubt it would be found efficacious; for we take it for granted that the disease arises from obstructions in the glands of the throat, which probably spring from surfeit, a cold, or the impurity of the blood.

While we have no doubt that the plan pursued by Mr. Scott, is an excellent one, and that the operation can be performed in safety by any careful person with a steady hand and good eye, we would recommend that the hair of the throat be shaved off and a poultice made of bruised wormseed, to be boiled, mixed with mush and a small portion of oil or grease of any kind, and applied to the affected part warm, believing it would discuss the swelling nine times out of ten,—indeed, in all cases, where the *puss* had not been formed. As an auxiliary to this treatment we would exhibit a small dose of sulphur to the animal, which

should be given in warm messes of ground grain of some kind, seasoned highly with cayenne pepper; the animal to be provided with good bedding.—We have never seen this treatment tried on hogs, but have no doubt of its efficacy, as we have seen most obdurate swellings both on the horse and dog yield to its emollient effects.

[Editor Farmer and Gardener.]

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

ON THE DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

NO. III.

The Schneiderian membrane.—This is the mucous membrane lining the nose, and may be considered as presenting two surfaces, an adherent and a free one; the adherent being very firm, with difficulty separated from the bone beneath, and forming a kind of coating to the bone. This membrane is distinguished from other mucous surfaces, not only by its thickness but by its vascularity. The blood vessels are likewise superficial, they are not covered by integument, but merely by an unsubstantial mucous coat. They are indeed deeper seated than in the human being, and they are more protected from injury, and therefore there is far less hemorrhage from the nosiril of the horse than from that of the human being, whether spontaneous or accidental. Lying immediately under the mucous coat, these vessels give a peculiar, and to us a most important tinge to the membrane, and particularly observable on the septum. They present us with a faithful indication of the state of the circulation, and especially in the membranes of the other respiratory passages with which this is continuous.

We lack many other auxiliaries of the human practitioner. Our patients are dumb, they can neither tell us the seat nor the degree of pain, and blunders, unfortunately for the practitioner, sometimes are never buried with the patient. We must therefore use greater diligence in availing ourselves of the advantages that we do possess, and we have some, and very important ones too. The varying hue of the schneiderian membrane is the most important of them all; and with regard to the frequent and fatal diseases of the Horse, those of the respiratory passages, it gives us almost all the information with regard to the state of the circulation, in those parts that we can possibly require.

It is the custom with most veterinary surgeons, and almost with every horseman who will take any pains to ascertain for himself the state of his sick horse, to turn down the lower eye-lid and to form his opinion of the degree of inflammation, by the color which the lining membrane of the lid presents. If it is very red, he concludes that there is considerable fever; if it is of a pale, pinkish hue, there is comparatively little danger.—This, indeed, is a very important examination, and the conclusion which we draw from it is generally true; but on the septum (or partition) of the nose we have a membrane much more continuous with the membranes of the respiratory organs, more easily got at, presenting a larger surface, the ramifications of the blood vessels better seen, and, what is truly important, indicating not only the general affection of the membranes, but of the membranes with which we are most of all concerned.

Let the attention of horsemen be more directed to this. Day after day, and under all the varying circumstances of health and disease, study the character of that portion of the membrane which covers the lowest part of the septum, until you are able to recognise, and you soon will, and that with a degree of exactness you would have thought impossible—the pale pink hue when the horse is in health and quiet—the increasing flush of red, and the general and uniform painting of the membrane, betokening some excitement of the system—the streaked appearance when inflammation is threatening or commencing—the intensely florid red of inflammation becoming acute—the starting of the vessels from their very delicate coat, and then seeming to run bare over the membrane when the inflammation is at the highest—the pale ground with patches of vivid red, showing the half subdued, but still-existing fever—the uniform color, but somewhat redder than natural, indicating a return to a healthy state of the circulation—the pallidness approaching to white, indicating a state of debility, and yet some radiations of crimson, shewing that there is yet much irritability, and that mischief may be impending—the pale, livid colors warning you that the disease is assuming a typhoid character—the darker livid announcing that the typhus is established, and that the vital current is stagnating—and the browner, dirty painting, intermingling with and subduing the lividness, proclaiming that death is approaching. Study these things: they will be guides to your opinion and your treatment, which you can never too highly appreciate.

In the next number, we shall take up the subject of Glanders, its symptoms, etc. It is a disease of which but little is known; its cure is wrapped in doubt and uncertainty; many specifics have been proposed; each lives its day, and then dies to be renewed at some future period as a great discovery. The affection has been recognised since the days of Hippocrates, and few modern veterinary writers have given a more accurate and complete account of its symptoms than we find in the works of the "Father of Medicine."

We must pursue our course slowly and cautiously. We shall first endeavor to correct the prevailing symptoms: this may possibly lead us—this alone can lead us, to the part primarily affected, and to the nature of the morbid affection of that part, and to the cause of its affection; and these important points being settled, we may obtain a little knowledge as to the prevention of the disease, although we may be compelled to leave the remedial treatment pretty nearly where we found it.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

ALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 75	— —
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 00	8 00
Corn, yellow,	bushel.	95	1 00
White,	"	95	1 00
Cotton, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18¼	20
Louisiana 20a21—Alabama	"	18	21
Feathers,	pound.	50	—
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	13 00
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	10 50	10 75
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	10 50	—
" " wagon price,	"	10 25	— —
City Mills, super	"	10 00	10 25
Do extra	"	10 25	10 50
Susquehanna,	"	—	10 50
Rye,	"	7 00	7 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	21 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 62
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	8 00	8 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 75
Orchard,	"	—	2 75
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 50	8 00
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
Lime,	bushel.	35	37
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	50	55
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	— —
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
Plaister Paris, in the stone,	ton.	4 25	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	—	125
Susquehannah,	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	— —
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	—	2 30
Red, best	"	2 10	2 12
inferior,	"	1 25	1 75
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds.	"	39½	—
" wagon price,	"	36	37
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	— —
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—

		washed.		unwash	
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50	to 60	30	32
Full Merino,	"	45	50	28	30
Three fourths Merino,	"	42	45	26	28
One half do.	"	38	42	26	28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35	38	26	28
Pulled,	"	38	40	26	28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

PLACE WANTED AS OVERSEER.

A young, industrious, and enterprising man, who is a good farmer and understands the management of hands, wants a situation in the above capacity. Any person wishing to employ such a person will please address a letter to Elis Plummer, Chestertown, Md. no 15 2t

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	17	18
Shoulders, do	"	—	15
Middlings, do	"	—	15
Assorted, country,	"	—	14
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	20	28
Cider,	barrel.	1 00	1 25
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	35 00	50 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 06	2 12
Chop Rye,	"	—	2 25
Eggs,	dozen.	18	25
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,	"	—	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	—	—
Lard,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	½a
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	½
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.	
Cumberland,	1
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	¼a
Chambersburg,	1
Gettysburg	do
Pittsburg,	2a2½
York,	¼a
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2
Delaware [under $5]	3a4
Do. [over 5]	¼a?
Michigan Banks,	6a
Canadian do.	6a
VIRGINIA.	
Farmers Bank of Virginia	1
Bank of Virginia,	do
Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Petersburg,	do
Norfolk,	do
Winchester,	do
Lynchburg,	do
Danville,	do
Bank of the Valley,	½
Branch at Romney,	1
Do. Charlestown,	do
Do. Leesburg,	1
Wheeling Banks,	2¼a3
Ohio Banks, generally	3a3¼
New Jersey Banks gen.	1¼a?
New York City,	¼a
New York State,	2¼a3
Massachusetts,	2a2¼
Connecticut,	2a2¼
New Hampshire,	2a2¼
Maine,	2a2¼
Rhode Island,	2a2¼
North Carolina,	3¼a4
South Carolina,	3¼a4
Georgia,	3¼a4
New Orleans,	6

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by *Sinclair & Moore* and *Robt. Sinclair, Jr.*, at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt street, Baltimore*, a complete *Manual of the Silk Culture*, in which plain instructions are laid down for the *culture of the Mulberry, the feeding of the Silk worms*, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dying of the Silk. In fine, it is a perfect Manual, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this Manual, that largely upwards of $500 may be netted from an acre in the Culture; and it is a singular fact connected with the Mulberry as adapted to the making of Silk, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.

FOR SALE,

A half Durham and half Devon Bull, — years old of fine model and size. As his owner has no use for him he would be sold a bargain. Apply to the editor. no 15

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SALE,

At Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and others, that his stock for sale this season of all articles common in the nursery line, except the tenderest green house plants, are very thrifty and mostly of large size, and of extent and variety not surpassed by many, if any in America. Particularly the Apple and Peach; Ornamental trees; Roses and other Shrubs. Of the Morus Multicaulis, white Italian and other Mulberry Trees, he has got about 100,000; the former, 2 to 7 feet high, strong thrifty plants with good roots; white Italian, also the same for their height, 1 1-2 to 4 feet—the 2 feet and 1 1-2 will be sold low, and all other articles on moderate terms. For prices and sorts of fruits, ornamental trees, shrub, and fruit shrubs, &c. see printed and priced catalogues to be had of the subscriber, gratis. He has a superb collection of Double Dahlias, now in full bloom, comprising upwards of a quarter of an acre. To see them, and the nursery generally, the citizens and others are respectfully invited.

se 27 ROBERT SINCLAIR.

A DURHAM BULL.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale, in this city, a beautiful young bull 2 years old, of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed.—He is red and white, beautifully marked, and of great beauty of form and points.

Baltimore, Dec. 27, 1836. 3t

DEVON STOCK.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer and Gardener* can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility, the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of 6 miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter, post paid, to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener. no15

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, 4,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, one and two years old, which he will sell at $25 per hundred.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Balt., Dec. 13. Editor Farmer & Gardener.

A JACK FOR SALE.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale a small though beautiful and well bred Jack. He was got by Capt. Gordon's celebrated Malta Jack: his dam was a descendant of General Washington's Spanish Jennet. He will be 5 years old next spring, is 46 inches high, straight limbed and finely proportioned. His sire was distinguished for his great vigor and power in serving mares, being known to have done good service to six, in as many hours, and it is believed, that though his son is small of stature, owing to bad keep, that he inherits equal verility with his sire.

Price, $500.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid.

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper.

Letters on the subject must be *post-paid* oc4

SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED.

Time of sowing 20th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced—Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at $1 50 per lb.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 23 Light, near Pratt street wharf.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.